



Steven M. Ruben  
Appl. No. 10/662,429

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 43-648  
**Computation Notebook**  
Dennison Stationery Products Co., Framingham, MA 01701


  
75 Sheets  
11 1/4" x 9 1/2"  
4x4 Quad.

0 73333 43648 8


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Ruben EXHIBIT #70

Department Protein Expression  
Subject \_\_\_\_\_  
Name Junior Mendez-Lorina  
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 43-648

**Computation Notebook**  
Dennison Stationery Products Co., Framingham, MA 01701

 75 Sheets  
11 1/2" x 9 1/2"  
4x4 Quad.

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Ruben EXHIBIT 2070  
Ruben v. Wiley et al.  
Interference No. 105,077  
RX 2070

REDACTED

1

5/9

127/94

## Transfection

Cells

Prepare dishes  $1 \times 35$  mm<sup>2</sup> with  $1$  to  $1.5 \times 10^6$   
Sf9 cells/ml in Grace's media + 5% H<sub>2</sub>O. Inactivated  
F.B.S. Incubate overnight on Sf900

obs. my cells were prepared with 10% H<sub>2</sub>O F.B.S.

Check the plate to see if the cells are ok  
Remove the media carefully

Add 3 ml of media without FBS 1 or 2 hrs

Prepare the transfection mix

A: 10  $\mu$ l of Lipofectin  
90  $\mu$ l of Media without FBS

B: 50  $\mu$ l of Media without FBS  
5  $\mu$ l of plasmid SC3 (A2) at 1  $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ l  
SC4 (A2)

5  $\mu$ l of Unmodified Baculogold DNA [0.3  $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ l]

Mix the contents of tube A and B and  
allow the mixture to stand at least 15  
minutes at room temperature before  
adding it to the cells

Remove the culturing dish from the incubator  
and add the transfection mixture to it drop  
wise around the plate

Shake the plate forward and sideways  
and incubate again 20% for 4 to 6 hours

After this time add 1 ml of media  
containing 10% H<sub>2</sub>O FBS and antibiotic  
and incubate for 3 to 4 days or until  
some polyhedra are visible

1.3094 Add 4 ul Xgal (stock solution 20mg/ml)  
each plate (dish)

- Harvest 1 ml of supernatant into a  
sterile epp

Spin at top speed to pellet any  
cells and debris

- Transfer the supernatant into labeled  
sterile epp tube and store at  
4°C  
first stock

### Clone Purification

Prepare a Flat bottom 96 well with  
100 ul/well of S49 cells at  $1.5 \times 10^5$  cells/ml

in S1300 media + Serum H.1 or  
Grace's media 10% " H.1

Add 40 ul/ml (200 ul we add 10 ml)  
X-Gal

Add 100 ul of the transfected viral  
supernatant to well A1 in the multi  
well plate

A1 OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO 200 ul



- Add 100  $\mu$ l of media to well A1 to A12  
 - transfer 100  $\mu$ l to well A to B, C etc  
 with multichannel pipet

- Return the plates to incubate at 21°C  
 for about 4 to 5 days or until the blue  
 color becomes visible across the plate

make a photocopy of the plate  
 choose a well at the highest virus dilution  
 which gives a strong blue staining  
 reaction

21.94 2 prepared again 2 microtiter plates 96 well

SF900 media + 2% H<sub>2</sub>O serum to X gal (200  $\mu$ l/10ml)  
 dilution according to two protocols

Virus  $\rightarrow$  SC3 A12  
 SC4 n70

21.94 6 well plates  $\rightarrow$  prepared with H<sub>2</sub>O serum for labelling

Cyase's 10.1

Sf900 2.1

SC3	WT
SC4	A12

SC3	WT
SC4	A12

2 ml of media each well  
 50  $\mu$ l of each virus/well

24.94 First labelling 3' S cysteine  
 Scott's medium 3' S met

Procedure:

Remove media (complete) from 6 well plates prepared 2.1

add 1.5 ml SF 900 II (- Eys met - serum)  
without

incubate 1 hour

add 10 ul <sup>35</sup>S cysteine each well  
10 ul <sup>35</sup>S met " "

after 2 hours remove

50 ul → add sample buffer → freeze  
200 ul → stock -20°C

after 5 hours do the same like above  
after 24-28 h remove the rest

- 50 ul → + sample buffer -20°C  
- 800 ul → stock  
+ 100 ul → harvest cells

Protein Gyl → Scott  
Sample  
Preparation

2994 Prepared 6 wells for labelling → 2nd 12/94  
SF 900 II + 2. H.I. Serum → Heimer did it

REDACTED → SF 900 II  
→ places 101 H.I.S

cells seeded in 2 ml media + 40 ul of each virus  
from stock

2/3/94 Pooled samples:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
wt sup	SF 900	Chaco's	SF 900	Chaco's	SC4	SC4	wt SF 900	wt SF 900
g. cells	SC3 SF 900	" "	SC3	Chaco's	SC4	SC4	wt SF 900	wt SF 900
10:	" SC3 endies	" "	SC3	Chaco's	SC4	SC4	wt SF 900	wt SF 900
"	" SC4 SF 900	" "	SC3	Chaco's	SC4	SC4	wt SF 900	wt SF 900
"	" SC4 endies	" "	SC3	Chaco's	SC4	SC4	wt SF 900	wt SF 900

Heimer  
did it

2.9.94 Prepared 6 well dish for infection

REDACTED

REDACTED

media: SF 900 II + 2% FBS H.S. - 2ml

2.18.94 Collect supernatant <sup>virus</sup> Stock

REDACTED

2.18.94 - Add new media to the plate above

2.18.94 Prepared 2 dishes 6 well for

labelling: infected with <sup>virus</sup> Stock collect 2.18.94

SF900II  
media

REDACTED

Another infection: in Grace media with virus  
Stock from 2.18.94

REDACTED

2.23.94 → Collected the third stock of virus

REDACTED

2.23.94 → Infection: big flask 0.5 ml of C5 stock virus from 2.23.94  
5 gacs for H.S.

2.23.94 → Third labelling → Meiner did it

2.24.94 → Samples labelled (2.23) were collected - spin 30'  
- collect SPU  
- freeze -20°C

REDACTED

2.25.94 Collected stock of virus CS Infected 23394  
in Grace's 10% HI-FBS

STEP

3.1.94 PLAQUE PURIFICATION OF BACULOVIRUS STOCK

CS stock from 2.25.94

E12 from 51900 plate Nov 2.1.94

6. Sequentially remove supernatant medium from each plate with a pipette and replace with 1 ml of a dilution of the virus. Incubate at room temperature for 1 h, initially tipping the plates back and forth every 5 min to insure even adsorption of the virus.
7. While plates are incubating, melt the 4% Agarose Gel completely in a 70°C water bath (~10 min) and maintain at 37°C.

Protocol -> from Gibco - BEVs methods

#### PLAQUE PRODUCTION

##### Materials:

In addition to the materials listed in *General Information*, page 5, you will need the following:

Exponentially growing Sf9 cells (viability >90%)

GIBCO BRL 4% Agarose Gel (or GIBCO BRL 4% Agarose Gel with Bluo-gal)

GIBCO BRL Sf-900 Medium, 1.3X or GIBCO BRL Grace's Insect Medium, 2X; HI-FBS; and sterile, deionized, distilled water

Sealable plastic container (4" x 8" x 8")

Automated pro-pipette or other suction/reservoir system

60-mm cell culture dishes

27°C incubator

70°C water bath

37°C water bath

##### Protocol:

1. Prepare >1 ml of each of the log serial dilutions of the virus to be titered or purified from  $1 \times 10^{-2}$  through  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ .
2. Prepare a 50-ml stock suspension at  $5 \times 10^5$  cells/ml using Sf9 cells from an exponentially growing culture at >95% viability.
3. Dispense 4 ml of this suspension into 60-mm cell culture dishes, swirling gently while dispensing to insure even dispersal of cells.
4. Allow cells to settle to bottom of plate for 1 h. Note: In serum-containing media, transport the plates gently because cells do not adhere tightly to the plate surface.
5. Inspect the cultures on an inverted microscope to confirm a 50% confluency. Adjust density as necessary.

##### To prepare the Grace's plaquing overlay:

8. Place a bottle of sterile, deionized, distilled water and an empty, sterile, 100-ml glass container in a 37°C water bath. Add, under sterile conditions, 20 ml of HI-FBS to a bottle of Grace's Insect Medium, 2X. Mix by pipetting, and move the mixture to 37°C water bath.
9. Combine 25 ml of Grace's Insect Medium, 2X; 12.5 ml of the sterile water; and 12.5 ml of the melted 4% Agarose Gel in the 37°C container to make the plaquing overlay. Maintain at 37°C to 42°C. Note: This example provides for a final agarose gel concentration of 1%. The final concentration may be varied from 2% to 0.2% by adjusting the water complement of the overlay solution.

##### Continue with protocol:

10. Sequentially remove inoculum from each plate with a Pasteur pipette and add 4 ml of the desired plaquing overlay. Note: This must be done quickly to avoid drying of the monolayer and premature gelling of the overlay solution.
11. Allow overlays to solidify (10 to 30 min) at room temperature.
12. Carefully place the plates in a sealed container with a damp cloth (to provide humidity) and incubate at  $28^\circ\text{C} \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$  for 4 to 6 days. Note: Wild-type virus produces highly refractile, near-white plaques to the naked eye. Recombinant virus produces milky-gray plaques of slight contrast without staining or

other detection methods. Bluo-gal produces a deep-blue precipitate in the immediate area of the  $\beta$ -galactosidase product.



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